

a1
uncl
b1

5,541,061; 5,525,735; 5,463,564; 5,440,016; 5,438,119; 5,223,409, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Page 13, please replace the paragraph from lines 26 to 33 with the following:

a2
b2

Alternatively, the bifunctional inhibitor molecule can be produced using combinatorial methods to produce large libraries of potential bifunctional molecules which may then be screened for identification of a bifunctional molecule with the desired binding affinity and/or specificity. Methods for producing and screening combinatorial libraries of molecules include United States Patent Nos: 5,741,713; 5,734,018; 5,731,423; 5,721,099; 5,708,153; 5,698,673; 5,688,997; 5,688,696; 5,684,711; 5,641,862; 5,639,603; 5,593,853; 5,574,656; 5,571,698; 5,565,324; 5,549,974; 5,545,568; 5,541,061; 5,525,735; 5,463,564; 5,440,016; 5,438,119; 5,223,409, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

In the Claims:

Cancel Claims 4 to 15.

a3
b3

16. (Amended) A method for inhibiting a binding event between a first target protein and a second binding protein in a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a non-naturally occurring bifunctional inhibitor molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of a target protein ligand bonded to a blocking protein ligand, optionally through a linking group, wherein said bifunctional inhibitor molecule is capable of simultaneously binding said target protein and said blocking protein in a manner sufficient to inhibit said binding event;

to produce a tripartite complex comprising said bifunctional inhibitor molecule, said target protein and said blocking protein that inhibits said binding event of said second binding protein to said first target protein.